





# OPEN ALL NIGHT.

The Fifty-third Congress Closing Business.

THE HOUSE HAS TO BACK DOWN.

The Senate Amendments Concerned in After Extensive Debates. Mr. Wilson Favors the Sugar Bonus. Mr. Peffer's Speech.

Washington, March 2.—When the Senate met at 11 a. m. to-day it entered on the last legislative day of this Congress, because the term does not expire till Monday next. At noon, its existence till then will be continued by recess, not adjournments. Of the 85 members of the present body, 16 will cease to be Senators at that hour, and two others have merely a chance of survival. The Senators from Butler, South Carolina, Camden of West Virginia, Carey of Wyoming, Coke of Texas, Dixon of Rhode Island, McLaughlin of Oregon, Hutton of Virginia, McPherson of Mississippi, McPherson of New Jersey, Mansfield of Nebraska, Martin of Kansas, Power of Kentucky, Ransom of North Carolina, Walsh of Georgia, Washburn of Minnesota and Wilson of Iowa. The two whose cases were in suspense this morning are Senators Higgins of Delaware and Shoup of Idaho. The only real pressing work absolutely to be done to-day is the passage of the naval appropriation bill, and action on conference reports in the cases of eight appropriations. The naval bill was taken up for consideration without much delay, and the discussion on various amendments to it as reported from the Committee on Appropriations, occupied almost all the time until a recess was taken at 8 p. m. for two hours. The discussion started on the proposition to reduce the number of additional seamen that the Secretary of the Navy might enlist in the next fiscal year from 2000 to 1000. That amendment was vigorously contested, but was finally agreed to. Next came 25 other amendments that were contested were those striking out the bill items for dry docks, and buildings at naval stations. When the recess was taken the amendment had not been reported to reduce the number of new battleships from 16 to 12. During the day's session conference reports on the fortifications bill, the agricultural bill, and the Indian bill were presented and concurred in; but as all the disagreements of the Indian bill had not been arranged, a further conference was ordered.

The night session began at 8 p. m. The following House bills were taken from the calendar and passed: To further amend section 9 of the act of March 2, 1888, for the relief of certain volunteers and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico. For the restoration to the public domain of lands in Alabama and Mississippi not needed for naval purposes. To amend the act to incorporate the American university.

To amend section 3 of the act of Aug. 1, 1888, to regulate the liens of judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States.

The naval appropriation bill was again taken up, the pending question being the committee amendment to reduce the appropriation for the dry dock at Puget Sound naval station from \$75,000 to \$200,000 and Mr. Squire argued against the amendment.

Mr. Gorman consented to make the appropriation for the Puget Sound dock \$250,000 and it was agreed to. The reading of the bill went on without interruption until the committee's amendment was reported (near the end of the bill) reducing the number of new sea-going battleships to be constructed by contract, from three to two—one to be built on Pacific coast. Its consideration was interrupted by a presentation of the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill which was then taken up.

Mr. Blackburn (Dem.) of Kentucky, one of the conferees moved that the Senate recede from the amendment, declaring its belief that the House would never recede from its disagreement to it.

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep.) of South Dakota said that there were many and forcible reasons why the Senate should recede from the amendment. The only purpose of its friends was to checkmate English designs on Hawaii. He did not believe that England had any such designs. If England were to enter into a conflict with the United States her commerce would be swept from the sea; Canada would be wrested from her; and the United States would recoup herself out of the vast sums due to England.

He entered into a long argument to show that the inhabitants of the islands were utterly worthless and that the dominant invaders who ruled those islands to-day were also unfit to live in a republic.

At this point of Mr. Pettigrew's speech the conference reports on the District of Columbia appropriation bill and the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill were presented and concurred in.

Mr. Pettigrew then resumed his speech. Mr. Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts replied to Mr. Pettigrew and opposed the motion to recede from the Hawaiian cable amendment.

"I desire an extra session as little as any man in this body," said Mr. Lodge. "But I will never vote to strike out that cable as the first step toward the development of American commerce, toward the taking of what belongs as of right, to the American people, in that onward march."

I would never vote to strike it out if it meant 10 extra sessions."

Mr. Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made an earnest speech in support of the cable amendment and in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. If he was a Hawaiian he would not such annexation. Mr. Hale (Rep.) of Maine followed on the same side of the question.

The question was then put on Mr. Blackburn's motion to recede; and it was defeated, yeas 27, nays 29. A further conference was ordered on the Hawaiian cable amendment; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The amendment reported by the committee to insert an item remitting the time penalties on the gunboat Concord and Bennington was agreed to.

This brought up the last and most important amendment—the amendment to reduce the number of battleships to be constructed from three to two; but before its being entered upon, Mr. Aldrich (Rep.) of Rhode Island suggested that the amendment could not be taken at night, the Senate should now take a recess for an hour to give the time for the sundry civil bill to be received from the House—and then take recess till 11 a. m. To this proposition Mr. Gorman indicated his assent; but Mr. Peffer (Pop.) of Kansas preferred that he should go on with the speech which he had desired to deliver against the proposed increase in the navy. Mr. Butler (Dem.) of South Carolina asked him to yield for the reading bill but he positively declined and at 1:45 began his speech.

House. The first session of the last day's proceedings of the House in the Fifty-third Congress lasted from noon until 6 o'clock. In that period a considerable amount of business was transacted, under the operation of the rule providing for a suspension of the rules for the purpose of bills thereunder and by unanimous consent, measures carrying appropriations for private claims, generally speaking, met very poor success. Mr. Sayers (Dem.) of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, introduced a bill for the relief of Lieutenant Mr. Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri, interposing fatal objections. Notwithstanding this was the last legislative day of this Congress, the proceedings on the floor of the House were marked by confusion and confusion, and but little delay was occasioned thereby. Among the measures that were passed by unanimous consent were the following: Senate joint resolution to continue the present officers of the courts in the Territory in office until the bill providing for the re-organization of the courts of the Territory shall become a law; Senate joint resolution donating to the citizens' committee in charge of the R. R. national monument to be sold at Louisville next fall, condemned cannon from which to make badges for the delegates to the encampment; Senate bill to reimburse officers and seamen for property lost or destroyed in the naval service; and a bill for the purpose of donating Fort Hayes reservation to the State of Kansas; for park and school purposes; Senate joint resolution extending the time within which the Secretary of War may take testimony relating to the value of improvements on the Monongahela river, Pa., by the Monongahela Navigation company; Senate bill establishing harbor regulations for the District of Columbia.

Conference reports were agreed to upon the following bills: Giving to the widow of Rear Admiral Sir John B. Gordon a pension of \$50 per month; increasing the pension of Hosea Brown, a veteran of the war of 1812 to \$80 per month; authorizing the erection of a statue in the District of Columbia of the late Professor Samuel Gross of Philadelphia, and appropriating \$5,000 for a pedestal therefor; the agreement of a bill; a partial agreement upon the Indian appropriation bill.

Under suspension of the rules a bill was passed to pay the trustees of Washington and Lee university, Virginia the sum of \$17,484 for use and occupancy of the buildings of the institution by Union troops during the war. Upon this motion an interesting debate occurred, in which Mr. Reed (Rep.) of Maine warned the House that the government could not afford to enter upon the policy of paying claims of this character. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the following bill failed: To reimburse Representatives the amount of their salaries withheld during the Congress last past, for absences other than those occasioned by illness; and the present resolution was agreed to, naming the Secretary of the Treasury to be superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey and the director of the mint as a committee to inquire into and report to the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress as to the advisability and expediency of the adoption by the government of the United States of the metric system, and also as to the prospects of the adoption of the leading nations of the world of the metric system of coinage, weights and measures.

A resolution was agreed to also directing the publication of an edition of 10,000 copies of the report of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Chicago railroad strike last summer.

At 6 o'clock a recess was taken until 8 p. m. When the House reassembled at 8 o'clock the report of the conferees upon the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Sayers (Dem.) of Texas. An agreement had been reached by the conferees on all contested items except the following: For the purchase of the Blaine house on Lafayette square, Washington, \$150,000; for the establishment of a retired list for the revenue cutter service, \$75,000; for the payment of damages to the heirs of the victims of the Ford's theater disaster, \$125,000; sugar bounty, \$5,238,280; Nashville exposition, \$125,000; survey of the Nicaragua canal, \$20,000; to reimburse Col. Ainsworth for legal expenses in connection with the Ford's theater disaster, \$4,000; for the international bimetallic conference, \$100,000. The items with reference to the gold bond work at the bureau of engraving and printing, and for the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth to the control of the department of justice were also in dispute.

Mr. Sayers explained in detail the effects of the report. The Senate added a total of \$8,072,021 to the bill as passed by the House. The Senate would recede from carrying \$1,061,300; the House from its disagreement to amendments with a total of \$2,473,350; leaving \$5,638,280 in dispute.

The revenue cutter service paragraph, he stated, included also an appropriation for the amount specifically named for the construction of a cutter. The item relating to the gold bond matter in the bureau of engraving and printing also included the virtual retirement of gold certificates.

The report was agreed to, and the House took up the several items in dispute to determine what action it would take with reference thereto.

The amendment appropriating \$75,000 on the construction of a revenue cutter for service on the Pacific coast, and authorizing the establishment of a retired list for the revenue cutter service was briefly discussed.

Mr. Dowers (Rep.) of California moved that the House recede from its disagreement. Lost—12 to 60. The conferees were instructed to insist on their disagreement to the establishment of a retired list.

The House conferees were then instructed to agree to the construction of the revenue cutter provided for by the bill.

The House insisted unanimously upon its disagreement to the amendment prohibiting the printing of United States treasury notes of larger denominations than those that may be canceled or retired, and to the amendment which struck out the provisions for the retirement of gold certificates.

The House accepted the Senate amendment appropriating \$5,000 each to the heirs of each victim of the Ford's theater disaster of June, 1895, \$25,000 in all.

Pending the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, Mr. Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri reported a full agreement on the executive, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The conference report on the District of Columbia bill was also presented and agreed to. These two bills now go to the President.

There was a two-hours debate on the amendment of the Senate to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,238,280 to pay bounty on the sugar crop of 1894. The speech of Mr. Wilson (Dem.) of West Virginia in advocating the payment of the bounty was listened to with unusual interest. He regretted that the proposition should be presented for consideration as an item of a great appropriation bill. Its proper place was upon the tariff bill to be dealt with as one of the compromises of such a measure. He found himself impelled to cast a vote upon the proposition which he was not willing to go upon the record without explanation. The bounty for the production of sugar was paid upon the statute books when the Democratic party came into power, and the Committee on Ways and Means, in dealing with it, proposed a gradual reveal, in order that the sugar growers who had invested large means in the industry, might adapt themselves to the changed conditions without loss or a shock. In that spirit, and as a matter of equity, Mr. Wilson said this relief should be given the sugar producers of the country.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois made a vigorous protest against the payment of the bounty.

Mr. Hendrix (Dem.) of New York made a speech that was a scathing arraignment of Mr. Wilson's bill, and in advocacy of the bounty. "The Fifty-third Congress go out of this hall wearing the cap and bells of the clown and bearing the fool's bauble aloft, by renegeing this bounty," for that it what the proposition amounts to.

Mr. Robertson (Dem.) of Louisiana moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment to pay the bounty, and it was agreed to, yeas 133 nays 124; present and not voting 2.

The Senate amendment appropriating \$125,000 for government exhibit at Nashville exposition was next taken up. Mr. Sayers (Dem.) of Texas moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment. Lost—12 to 60. The House of Tennessee moved to concur.

A rising vote resulted—yeas 68, nays 81. Mr. Washington made the point of no quorum.

The probabilities are that Congress will remain in session with little or no interruption throughout the night.

## MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Discussion of the Three Senators Likely to be Delegates.

Washington, March 2.—The hitch in the sundry civil bill on the Senate amendment providing for a monetary conference appears to be due to a desire to first ascertain who will be the delegates selected under the act. It seems to be assumed that the delegates will be chosen from the House. The House conferees, Mr. Teller, for the Republicans, and Mr. Jones (Ark.) for the Democrats, shall be two of the three to be chosen. There is a contest for the third place, the two names mentioned being Mr. Aldrich (Rep.) and Mr. Dingley (Dem.). It is said that an effort will be made to defeat the administration entirely unless it is agreed that Mr. Allison shall be the third man. There is little talk about the House delegates, but among the names mentioned is that of Mr. Dingley (Rep.).

## CONFIDENTIAL.

By Last Accounts the Fire is Still Spreading.

Toronto, March 3.—A fire started in Simpson's store, corner of King and Front streets, at 11 o'clock this morning and less than 20 minutes had completely destroyed it. At this hour the fire has extended south to Warden's big jewelry establishment and to the corner of Front and Broad streets. The fire has also crossed Yonge street to the Imperial bank, T. J. Brown's furniture store, Charles Milner's hardware store, all of which will probably be a total loss. It is thought the firemen will not be able to save the Tremont hotel or the Confederation life company's building, a brown stone building, corner Yonge and Richmond streets.

2:15 a. m.—The fire has crossed Queen street to the north and destroyed Jameson's big clothing store. The fire appears to be under control to the north, but the high wind is spreading it to the east. The entire fire brigade is on the scene but are greatly handicapped by falling wires. The fire has a ready destroyed property valued at \$1,000,000, and is in magnitude the big conflagration of a few weeks ago.

2:45 a. m.—Knox church is now burning. The fire is spreading.

## A FEARFUL FIRE.

Salina, Kansas, Will Lose Several Thousand Dollars.

Salina, Kan., March 2.—A fearful fire is raging on Santa Fe, the principal business street of this city. The fire is evidently of incendiary origin. It started in the basement of the Osgood block, containing the largest dry goods and grocery house in the city. The Salina Daily Republican Journal and The Terra, a Democratic weekly, are both already burned out. The loss will be several hundred thousand dollars.

The Osgood block was recently passed to Charles Burrell & Co. of Chicago. Among the burned buildings are the Masonic temple and the National Bank of America, one of the strongest banks in the State.

## DESTRUCTIVE INCENDIARY FIRE.

Neches, N. C., March 2.—A most destructive fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, occurred here this morning, the entire business portion of the town being destroyed. The fire started in the Donovan house and spread rapidly owing to the fact of fire facilities. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The following losses were reported: Murphy Bros., loss \$50,000; Lynam hotel, \$5,000; Green, Northern hotel, \$3,000; B. C. Donovan, drug store, \$4,000; and other smaller losses aggregating \$1,000.

## INDICATED.

Des Moines, Ia., March 2.—The City Council, this afternoon by a vote of 5 to 4, found Mayor Isaac C. Eells guilty of the charges of malfeasance in office preferred against him by ex-Chief of Police Fred Johnson and three other exposed police officers.

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WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,  
Editor and Publisher.

## THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The legislative body which closed its sessions yesterday noon has been one of the most remarkable Congresses within our memory, both in the Senate and in the House.

The "tidal wave" of 1890 brought into the House of Representatives more new men than had come in there at one time since the war. Many of them were not only new to the House, but utterly unknown outside of their own districts. There was the whole Farmers' Alliance contingent, for instance, including Simpson and Davis and Clover of Kansas, Kem and McKelban of Nebraska, and a number of Southern men, the ablest of whom, and soon the most influential, was a Virginian of Georgia, but the modest of whom was Tom Watson of the same State. Some of these men turned out to be useful members, and some of them were left at home in 1892.

The Fifty-second House had been largely Democratic, but nobody had expected it to do anything, because the Senate and the President were still Republican; and so its shortcomings were excused, and men waited to see what the next House would do, when it had the power, with the President and the Senate with it, to enact anything it chose.

It is impossible within the limits of a short editorial to speak of the various measures that have been before the House; but there are always a few measures which stand out from the great majority, and by which, very largely, the work of Congress will be judged. The two principal measures by which the Congress will be judged, so far as it is judged for what it has done, are the repeal of all the Federal election laws, and the German-Wilson tariff. The former, to be sure, was not in the nature of affirmative legislation at all, but merely an erasure of laws which had been put upon the statute book by Republican Congresses. The repeal of these laws constituted a nullification, as far as lay in the power of the Congress, of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

The tariff bill which was enacted at the first session of this Congress was largely also a purely negative measure, repealing or reducing the duties which had been levied under the former law. There was a new principle, and no really affirmative legislation about it, except the income tax. So far as any principle can be discovered in the bill at all, it is that it is better to raise most of our revenue from direct taxation of our own people, rather than by taxation of foreigners, or indirect taxation of our own people. Under this law, for the first time since the war, the amount of money raised by internal taxation exceeds the amount raised by customs duties.

But a Congress is judged, not always by what it does so much as by what it fails to do. In this respect, the record of this Congress is long and lamentable. This body had the opportunity of half a century. It was the first time since 1862 that the Democratic party had had a chance to control legislation and executive action. The party had announced certain principles in its platform; now was the opportunity to carry them into effect. It had accused the Republicans of ruthless extravagance, if not of mismanagement; now was the opportunity to give to the country an example of Democratic economy and Democratic efficiency in administration. There was a majority of a hundred in the House, and one in the Senate large enough for all party purposes, and the President was a Democrat, chosen on the first ballot at the Democratic convention, and the choice of a very large majority of the party. Everything appeared propitious; here was a new leaf turned over, and the party had the chance to make a record that would wipe out at once and forever the memories of its old inefficiency and lack of patriotism.

There is no need to enlarge on the record that has been made in these last two years; every American knows it. The Senate has prevented it from being quite as bad as the House alone would have made it, for there were a few Democrats in that body who joined with the Republicans to prevent the House and the President from bringing irretrievable disgrace and disaster on the country. But it is bad enough as it stands. The tariff bill that was enacted was satisfactory to nobody; it was a dead failure so far as bringing in revenue is concerned, and it has been worse than a failure as it affected American manufactures and American trade with other countries. So far as economy is concerned, the Democratic Congress has made appropriations that have been even larger than those made by the last Republican Congress, and they have brought nothing like the same return to the country. No financial legislation has been enacted, except the repeal of the silver purchase law and all the endeavors to formulate a new financial policy have ended in dismal and utter failure.

The only respect, indeed, in which this Congress can be said to have been a success, is in demonstrating to the country so clearly and unmistakably that no fur-

ther mistake is possible, the total incapacity of the Democratic party to run the government. This has been the one lesson of the Fifty-third Congress, and we think it has been thoroughly learned. The generation that saw Buchanan's administration had passed away, very largely, and the new generation had never seen the Democratic party in power, and did not therefore know what it was like. Now it knows; and the knowledge may prove very useful for the future.

We shall have two years more of Mr. Cleveland and his administration; and that will be a heavy load to carry; but we have got rid of one incubus on the prosperity of the country, and for that much, at least, we can be duly thankful.

## AN EXTRA SESSION.

There isn't going to be any extra session—not at present anyhow. Mr. Cleveland is greatly relieved at getting this Congress off his hands, and he will take mighty good care not to call the new one together any sooner than he has to. In some respects, it will be a good thing for the Republican party, and therefore for the country, not to have an extra session. The recess will afford time for the cooling down of heated passions, and the maturer consideration of public questions. It will give to the members of the new Congress an opportunity of studying up on finance and the tariff and various other matters which will be sure to require their attention as soon as they come together. It will give time for the crystallization of Republican sentiment on the more important questions of the day, and the formulation of a distinct policy to be pursued by the Republicans in Congress when they meet. When it does meet, the new House will take hold of affairs with a pretty well-defined idea of what it proposes to do, and how it proposes to do it.

It is a very risky thing for the country, however, to be left for nine months to the tender mercies of Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet. They can do a great deal in that time, if they only try as hard as they have been trying for some time past, to injure this country. In the department of Foreign Affairs especially, Mr. Cleveland can manage if he chooses to get things into a state which every patriotic American must regard with shame and disgust. In the department of Finance, he can do almost as much harm. There will probably be another issue of 4 per cent. bonds within three months, and the President can make a private contract for them, as he did for the last issue, and can sell them so as to net a profit of ten millions or more to the foreign bankers. But we doubt whether he can injure the credit of the country very much, even if he does this. The last bond issue proved that the security of our bonds is recognized in the financial world as exceptional; and if that was the case while that Congress was in session, we guess it will not be any worse with a Republican Congress in prospect.

## THE PERMANENCE OF PARTIES.

Among the signs that the Democratic party, as that organization is at present constituted, is likely to go to pieces at the next election, the proposed meeting of the "silver men" of the party who are in Congress, for the formulation of a set of platform, before this Congress closes, is not the least important. Under the lead of Messrs. Bryant, Livingston and Bland, it is proposed to hold a caucus of the silver Democrats in Congress, and issue a manifesto to the people of the United States, setting forth what, according to the ideas of these gentlemen, the principles of the Democratic party really are.

It is generally supposed that the only authoritative declaration of the national policy of a party is that which is made in the platform of the party, at its national convention every four years; but it is perfectly evident that the platform adopted by the Democracy at the last national convention does not represent the views of the party. The repeal of the Federal election laws is about the only plank of that platform that has been carried out into legislation by the Democratic majority in this Congress. That issue is dead now, and on all the live issues the party seems to be hopelessly divided. It will not tend to harmony for the silver men of the party in Congress to get together and make a free-coinage platform now, in the endeavor to prove that the majority of the party is in favor of bimetalism.

We all know what Democratic promises are worth. That party has had a majority in all departments of the government for two years, and the only financial legislation concerning silver that has been enacted is the repeal of the silver purchase law. If the party has a majority for silver, why has that majority not showed itself able to do something while it was in power? It is too late now for a comparatively few Democrats to get together and promise something in the name of the party which the people of the United States know perfectly well could never be carried out in legislation. The Democratic party has had its chance, at the silver question as at other things, and it has failed as lamentably on the silver question as it has on almost everything else about which it has undertaken to make laws.

It is probable that the gentlemen who propose to make a free-coinage declaration will not leave the Democratic party at present, but will endeavor to carry the next national convention for a silver plank in the platform. Certainly the gold standard Democrats will not leave the party until after the convention, for last time they succeeded in carrying it, by bargaining for an endorsement of the State bank plan, and they think they can carry it again. But the State bank plan has been defeated, and the Southern men will probably not be fooled again by the promises of the Eastern Democrats who succeeded last time in placating them

with the promise of "wildcat currency." We do not think that the Democratic party will go to pieces, then, if it goes to pieces at all, until after the next national convention. There will be a "regular" Democratic nomination in 1896, just as there was in 1892. There will be a regular Democratic platform, and no doubt it will be a curiosity. Whether all the Democrats will vote for the candidate who shall be nominated on this platform, however, we cannot now tell.

It would be a misfortune for the country for the Democratic party to go to pieces. We have got used to it, and know fairly well what it is like and what it is for. It has never been of any use in constructive legislation, and except in the days of Andrew Jackson it has generally made a failure of administering the government when it carried the executive. But it has been useful as a brake on the wheels of progress, and we should be sorry to see it pass away.

When Mr. Watkinson was here the other day, we asked him what he thought was going to become of the Democratic party. He said that it remained to be proved whether there is now, or has been since the war, any such thing as a Democratic party. There has been an opposition, but whether one can call it a party, or whether it is simply an agglomeration of unrelated factions, temporarily united by the hope of public office, he could not tell. Perhaps he said, it will go to pieces in 1896 as the Whig party went to pieces in 1852; and if it does, we shall discover by and by whether there is any Republican party either, or whether that too is only an agglomeration.

This idea presents an interesting subject for meditation. We have already looked at the question of the Democratic party, and we have seen that it is hopelessly divided on the live issues of the day. Is it possible that the Republican party is really in the same condition, and that it needs only another period of power and responsibility to bring out the differences and split up the party?

We may grant, in the first place, that the Republican party is divided on the financial question. There are very few single gold standard men in it, but the bimetalists are divided as to whether this country ought to "go it alone" on the silver question, or whether it ought to wait until there is a chance for international action.

There are other questions, however, which are live, as well as the question of the currency. How does the Republican party stand on those?

In the second place, there is the tariff. Everywhere for the purity of the ballot, "A free ballot and a fair count" has always been its creed; and while this question has seemed at times to be dead, it is now the liveliest question of the day in the Southern States, and is beginning to arouse some interest again at the North.

In the second place, there is the tariff. The Republican party has always been for the protection of American industries and American labor, and it is as much so to-day as at any time in its history. There are sporadic individual cases of Republican free-traders like the new Senator from Minnesota; but ninety-nine out of every hundred Republicans are protectionists, and believe that the McKinley tariff was as good a tariff as we ever had in this country. There is no possibility of a split in the Republican party on this question.

In the third place, the foreign policy of our country has been brought into prominence by the acts of our Democratic President; and the Republican party is a unit in opposing that policy, and in favoring the policy of Blaine and Harrison. If you choose to put it that way, the Republican is a "lingo" party in its foreign policy. It believes in the annexation of Hawaii, in the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in the increase of our commerce on the Pacific, in the assertion of the dignity of the United States in all international questions to which this country is a party. There is no division on this point, to amount to anything; and this question is going to be one of the pivotal questions not only of 1896, but of the years that follow.

We have not spoken of reciprocity, because that comes under the head of protection; but it certainly deserves a separate mention, for it was the Republican party, under the leadership of Mr. Blaine, which made the reciprocity policy a corollary to the protective tariff, and which made such a success of that policy that our foreign trade increased at an unprecedented rate so long as the policy was in the reciprocity policy; and noting is more certain than that the party, as soon as it gets into power again, will re-enact the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill, or something equivalent to that.

Here are four great questions, then, of almost equal present importance with that of the currency, and all of them also of lasting importance, relating to the policy of the government: as at times, and not merely to the questions of the day, which may grow stale; and on all of these the Republican party is almost a unit. Does it seem probable that a party which is thus united is going to pieces within any definite time which can be guessed? We think not.

But we shall miss our old adversary.

## A NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

That is an interesting dispatch from Washington which intimates that our government has given notice to France that this country "will not view with indifference" any attempt on the part of the French government to collect foreignly an indemnity which it claims for certain acts of that government several years ago.

Such action is so different from the usual course of the State Department under Mr. Cleveland that it is evident at the first glance that there is more in it than a mere desire to prevent French in-

terference with any government on this side of the Atlantic. The explanation is at hand. It seems that in 1888, the Democratic government borrowed some \$275,000 from an American firm of bankers, giving as security a claim on the customs receipts of the island. Somewhat later, this firm sold out its interests to an American firm, of which Mr. Smith Weed is the principal representative. Mr. Weed is now in Washington opposing the claim of the French government, which would require the prospects of the ultimate collection of its debt by his own company.

Mr. Weed has not been very prominent of late, but New Yorkers will remember him as having been at one time rather active in the Democratic politics of that State. He was not altogether unconnected with the famous cipher dispatches which were sent at the time when Mr. Tilden's agents were trying to buy electoral votes in various parts of the Union. Later, he was one of the leaders of his party in the State, and if we recollect aright, he held an office under the first administration of Mr. Cleveland. This explains the realness with which Secretary Gresham became convinced of the soundness of Mr. Weed's claims, and his consequent willingness to depart from his usual policy and uphold the Monroe doctrine to the full extent of his powers.

Of course it does not follow, because Mr. Weed is a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, that the government is wrong in telling France to keep hands off San Domingo; but the fact does explain, as nothing else would, the readiness of the administration to mix itself in the affair unhindered by anybody except Mr. Weed.

Anything which can shed any light on the generally mysterious operations of our State Department under its present administration is welcome. There are a good many things for which no rational explanation can be given; but this case is not one of them.

## THE COMING SILVER CONFERENCE.

The editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, Judge Goodwin, who is a silver man if there is such a thing, has received a letter from an "eminent gentleman of France," in which the gentleman informs him that the new Premier of France is a pronounced bimetalist and is working with all his might for a new international conference which shall do something for the rehabilitation of silver. The correspondent says further:

"The revulsion of feeling in France is something more than the French have been wont to take on the belief that the fall in wheat is due to the fall in silver, and that it is having the effect to make all France in favor of bimetalism."

"We suspect," says Editor Goodwin, "that it was news of something of this kind that indirectly influenced Senator Jones to withdraw his bill—that it was that prompted Senator Wolcott's resolution, and that it is understood by the silver Senators that the summer is going to bring great things for bimetalism. That is the difference between our country and European countries. If they are ever convinced that silver is the best thing to do to rehabilitate silver, they are going to do it, and with Germany, France and Russia determined, with no powers standing out but Great Britain and the Netherlands, and possibly Austria, the matter will be arranged. We are not at all certain that Great Britain is going to hold out any longer, although it would be very strange to expect that the Rothschilds would not want to make the rule apply to England, inasmuch as the center of the commercial world is there, and exchanges are all made through there, but England herself, her agricultural people and her manufacturers, are terribly shaken by the fall of the price of the rupee, and it is not impossible to hope that Great Britain will join with the rest, because those financiers understand, as ours seem never to be able to, that the price of silver is regulated by its recognition among the nations of the earth; that if they please to say that 412.2 grains of standard silver is as good to them as 25.8 grains of standard gold, it will be so."

We are glad that so good a silver man as Mr. Goodwin has found out that there is a real chance that something may be done for silver at the next international conference. Perhaps now some of the friends of silver who have always decried international conferences may be willing to believe that some good can be accomplished by the holding of another.

We should think it might be evident to the dullest understanding that whether it is wise or not for this nation to undertake one the task of raising silver to its old place as money, it would be much easier to do it if the other leading nations of the earth should make the effort at the same time. International free coinage would be so much better than national free coinage that it would be foolish for this country not to encourage every effort in that direction to the extent of its power.

This is evidently the view of the matter which is taken by Senator Wolcott. In his answer to Mr. Stewart on Thursday in the Senate, in which he opposed the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada, instructing the American delegates to the next international conference to insist on a ratio for free coinage not greater than 16 to 1, Mr. Wolcott pointed out the great progress that has recently been made by the doctrine of bimetalism in France, Germany and England, and said that if the nations of the world were willing to unite in offering the greatest advantage to silver it had received since its demonetization, it would be criminal to cast this advantage aside. Our delegates to such a conference should not be bound by iron-clad instructions. They should be men whom we can trust to obtain the very best terms possible for silver, and they should be left free to do that in the way that seems best when the time comes.

We are very glad to see the Senators from this State taking such a stand. That they do so should be sufficient evidence to the friends of silver that the outlook is brighter now than it has been for many years.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be an unfortunate fact that has arisen in the Legislature a fierce spirit of reprisal. The representatives whose pet measures have been at it, are now waiting

for chances to get even by defeating the pet measures of the members who killed their pet bills. But as it happens that the bills that should be killed are about three times as numerous as those that should be passed, the people of the State will watch the slaughter with a great deal of equanimity.

## OUR NEXT MAYOR.

The time is approaching when the people of this city are to choose a Mayor for the coming two years. We have had a good Mayor for the past two years, and we want a good one for the next two. Dr. Strickler, we understand, does not want the place again, as the state of his health prevents him from giving to it the active attention which its duties require.

During the time when Dr. Strickler was unable by reason of ill health to perform the duties of the office, we have had as acting Mayor Dr. J. R. Robinson, one of the Aldermen from the First ward. He has performed the duties of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory. He is capable, honest, progressive, and reasonable. We have differed with him in opinion occasionally in regard to certain matters, but we regard him as a valuable public servant, who is deserving of promotion. We do not think the Republican convention can do better than to nominate Dr. Robinson for Mayor, and we shall heartily support him for the nomination.

In saying this, we do not of course presume to dictate, or desire improperly or prematurely to influence the action of the convention. We do not think this is a good year for an independent or citizens' ticket, and the course of The Gazette for the past two years is sufficient guaranty that it will stand by the Republican nominee. What we desire is to have Dr. Robinson made the Republican nominee.

There is some disposition to think that the Mayor of Colorado Springs is not really an important officer, and that therefore it does not make much difference who receives the empty honor of the nomination and election. Nothing could be more wrong than such a view, and no patriotic citizen of the municipality should fail to weigh carefully the considerations involved in the selection of the best man for the office, or should fail to attend the primaries as well as the polls in order to see that the best man for the office gets it.

The executive duties of the Mayor of this city are not very great. He presides over the deliberations of the City Council, and attests the passage of ordinances. He acts as the official representative of the city, and signs its bonds and contracts when authorized to do so by the Council. He appoints the members of the committees, and here his official powers end. If this were all there was for the Mayor to do, it would not make much difference who the man was, so long as he was moderately respectable, but the really important duties of the Mayor are not those that are performed at the city hall. The Mayor was in his right place when he presided at the Lincoln lecture on Washington's birthday. It is or should be the duty of the Mayor to welcome the distinguished visitors that come to the city, to deliver the addresses of welcome at the conventions that are held in the city. The Mayor should attend the mass meetings of citizens, and should be ready and willing to assist in their deliberations. In short, the office of Mayor can be made just as important as the incumbent of the office wants to make it.

What the city wants this year is a Mayor that can and will make his office of importance. He should represent the whole city. He should be a good talker, and a brainy man too. He must be a man of position and high character, who can hold the respect of all classes, and he must be a man to whose official career there has never attached the slightest suspicion of a taint.

It seems to us that these requirements would be met by the nomination of Dr. Robinson. If a majority of the Republicans agree with us, let us have him for Mayor.

## TWO YEARS OF DEMOCRACY.

Our Eastern exchanges that came in yesterday are full of reviews of the past two years of Democratic control; and the comments they make on the administration are rather strong. The Mail and Express has gone to the trouble of getting from a large number of members of Congress, Governors of States, and other prominent persons, their opinions on the two years of Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic Congress, and their comments are if possible a little stronger even than those of the Eastern Republican papers. Here, for instance is Mr. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, a very conservative and gentlemanly man, who writes as follows: "The unbiased judgment of history must be that the first two years of the present Democratic administration have been a most conspicuous failure to promote the welfare of the country. On the contrary, the Democratic administration and Congress have been guilty of sins of commission and omission which have resulted in destroying confidence, promoting distrust, disarranging the economic condition under which the country had enjoyed continuous prosperity for more than 30 years, and so impairing industries and business that it is not exaggeration to say that the losses of the people of this country during the past two years have been greater than the cost of prosecuting the four years' war for the preservation of the Union."

The Philadelphia Manufacturer, one of the best edited papers in the East, has this laudatory for the departing Congress:

"The most memorable Congress that ever legislated for the American people will end its existence on Monday next, the 4th of March. It will be memorable solely for its combined imbecility and viciousness. Under the lead, and much of the blame under the positive control, of Grover Cleveland, it has inflicted upon the nation greater suffering probably than has ensued from all the evil or injurious acts of all the Congresses that have preceded it. If it has formulated a single

act of wise legislation, or made one movement for the promotion of the public interest, or shown the smallest capacity for comprehending the requirements of the welfare of the American people, the fact has been forgotten amid the misery produced by its misconduct. Coming into power as the representative of the Democratic party, after 30 years of well-merited exclusion of that organization from the direction of public affairs, it has in two years so excited the indignation and disgust of the nation that the banishment of its party from office for three more decades appears to be one of the certainties of the future."

These are simply samples of the opinion that prevails in the East, among all the Republican papers at least; and there are very few of the Democratic papers that have a good word for the Congress, although some of them still maintain their worship of Mr. Cleveland.

These things are not so interesting to us out here in Colorado as they are to the people in parts of the country where there is still a Democratic party. Our Democratic party is dead, apparently past the hope of resurrection; but we must remember that in the United States at large, that organization is still the most powerful political body except the Republican party, and that it will be the principal antagonist of the Republican party in the next Presidential election. This being the case we must take some interest in its fortunes. The "new alignment" of which we have been hearing so much in the past few weeks will not take place, in all probability, in time to influence the next Presidential election to any great extent.

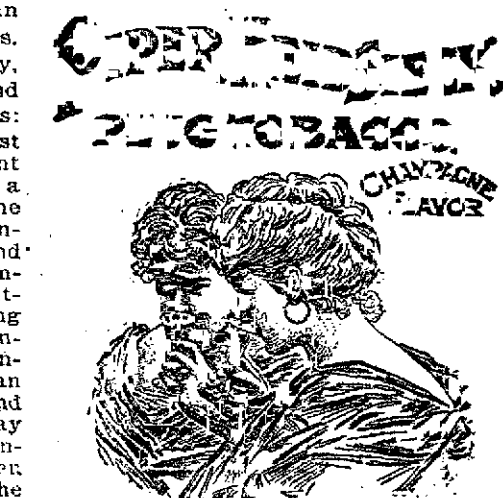
## THE BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

The House of Representatives has chosen its three representatives to the next international bimetallic conference. They are Speaker Crisp, and Messrs. Culberson of Texas, and Hitt of Illinois. The two former are supposed to be silver men, out and out, although Mr. Crisp has not showed any degree of activity in the cause since he has been Speaker. Mr. Hitt is classed as an international bimetalist, and is not supposed to be in favor of the attempt by this country to go on a silver basis alone. The other three delegates, to be appointed by the President, must be confirmed by the Senate; and that body will be careful in giving a commission to any pronounced adherent of the single gold standard. It is reasonably certain, therefore, that the American delegation to the conference will be unanimously for the free coinage of silver on an agreed international ratio, as the American delegations to these conferences always have been hitherto.

The appointment of their delegates by both Senate and House before the adjournment of the late Congress shows that the members of that body believed the conference would soon be called—possibly, at least, before the next Congress meets in December. The tenor of the speeches on the subject, in both Houses, was to the same effect. The international movement for the restoration of silver seems to be gathering headway, and we look for a conference not later than 1896.

The new constitutional convention in Utah has met, and organized. It has a Republican majority, notwithstanding the efforts of the Utah commission. Its sessions will be watched with a good deal of interest all over the Union. In one respect it will probably follow the example of Wyoming and Colorado, and give the women of the new State the privilege of suffrage. It is understood that a strong effort will be made also to introduce into the constitution a prohibition of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the State. The great difficulty which the delegates will encounter will be to keep out of the constitution a great many things which ought to be left to the domain of statute law. The constitutions of all the newer States are burdened with provisions which have no business in constitutions at all. All of them are much longer than the constitution of the United States. It is to be hoped that the Utah members of the convention will succeed in keeping their constitution within reasonable limits of space.

A committee of the New York Assembly has been in Brooklyn investigating the recent strike in that city. It has found that the strike cost the city \$75,000 for police, \$180,000 for militia, and an untold sum for transportation, paid by private persons. In addition to this, it cost the strikers many thousands of dollars, and many of them are still out of work, and with no prospect of getting any. What was gained by the strike does not yet appear.



Consumers of the New York...  
 According to pay a...  
 The price charged...  
 Trade in 2000...  
 The...  
 Several of the...  
 Several of the...



E. Kenworthy, Attorney, Denver,  
 Date of first publication Feb 7, 1895.  
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The directors of the Victor Gold Mining company operating in the Cripple Creek district will pay two dividends this month, a regular dividend of 5 cents per share and a special dividend of an equal amount. It will take \$20,000 in cash to meet this demand. But as the Victor is steadily increasing its output of gold ore from two separate veins—and also the amount of its reserve fund, it can afford special dividends for many months to come. The certificates will be cashed on the 20th at the office of the company in the Taber block, Denver.

vein and from time to time cross-outs are run to either wall. The vein is 40 feet wide at the point where it is cut by the tunnel. It is likely that a big ore-house will shortly be along the side of the tunnel, and when this is done cars can be loaded at a nominal cost. (Times.)

The Mining Record says: "R. J. Cary, of Dixon drill fame, returned yesterday from a trip to the gold camps of Cripple Creek and Leadville. He estimates that the former is now producing \$400,000 a month, \$320,000 of which goes to the smelters and \$80,000 is treated by the stamp and process mills of the district. Mr. Cary has greatly underestimated the monthly output of Cripple Creek, for the January accounts of the smelters' clearing houses showed that \$450,000 of Cripple Creek ore was handled by the smelters alone. This was exclusive of the samples which are liberally patronized by Cripple Creek miners or the various mills and reduction works in the camp.

The gradual closing up of the smelter clearing house is evidenced by the better contract rates for low grade and medium grade gold ores. Much of the dissatisfaction expressed by miners last year has already disappeared. In the Cripple Creek district large quantities of ore carrying about one ounce per ton in gold—\$20—has already been contracted for by the smelters, and the Cripple Creek Times, on the authority of a shipper, asserts that this will return to the miner \$9 per ton, after all expenses are paid. This, so far, is the big gain of the year. Nothing like it has ever been known in the mining industry. In the Rocky Mountain country, where the smelters have continued the chemical plants will be compelled to make good their promises of low treatment charges or close up for want of material. In the Cripple Creek district a number of mine owners have signed contracts with the smelters. The property is in good ore, and there is general feeling that it is.

E. W. Isham, who has just returned from camp, says that of the six properties he and his associate, H. H. Tarace, have opened up, viz: the Theresa, Legal Tender, Midland, Misfortune, Longfellow No. 2 and Sacramento—that the Sacramento is by far the best (excepting perhaps the Theresa, which is now producing the best of high grade ore). The Sacramento being located just below the renowned Pike's Peak and the Orpha Mays, with the showing of the large body of high grade ore that it now has, proves that it cannot fail to be one of the great mines in the camp. The mine has been opened up to the independence depot which permits of shipping at a nominal cost.

A much disputed point is that regarding tunnel rights to leads over lode claims. A decision has recently been rendered by Judge Sanford, which exhaustively discusses the question. The decision is that from the time of the location and completion of a tunnel a mine owner has the inchoate right to the property, and every blind lode or vein within 300 feet from the case of such tunnel, contingent only upon the diligent prosecution of the work on the tunnel and the subsequent discovery of the vein or lode therein.

No discovery or location of such vein or lode subsequent to such location or commencement of the tunnel can deprive the owner of the tunnel who diligently prosecutes his work therein of those rights. Upon the discovery of such a vein in the tunnel while the work is being prosecuted with diligence the owner is entitled to the possession of such lode or vein to the same extent along the lode or vein as if discovered from the surface. It is his duty to litigate and defend his title to any such blind vein that has been discovered and is known to exist within the mining claim located from the surface when the owners of the latter make application for their patent, and if, in the absence of fraud or mistake, he fails to do so, his rights against such claimants will be lost. But when the blind vein or lode is not known to exist, and has not been discovered when the application for a patent is made, certain sections of the Colorado mining act have no application, because it is impossible in such case fairly to litigate the contingent inchoate claim of the owner of the tunnel, and he will not be stopped by his failure to present an adverse claim.

"Silver Peak," the well known prospector, is in this city with the object of forming a company to start him on a prospecting trip at Alhambra and around the Cripple Creek district. He is the discoverer of the famous Kelly group of mines in the Magdalena mountains, and knows all the mining districts in the Rocky mountains. He can be seen at the store of Logan & Co., 27 East Huerfano street.

A representative of the Pueblo Smelting and Refining company is at Cripple Creek. He is soliciting ore for the smelters and reports a great increase in the production; especially is this true of prospects that are being developed into mines. He claims that his company obtained 50 per cent of the ore of the Cripple Creek district in 1924. The question of railroad rates he considers very unsatisfactory and amenable to improvement. They get ores hauled to Pueblo from the southwest three times the distance for the same charges.

During February two tunnels, one of 41 and another 55 feet in length, have been driven into the south end of the Gettysburg on Raven hill by the Jones, Co. and E. R. Alexander, Messrs. Goosby, Kleinholz and Gleason have also been working energetically in the north half and opened a new vein that looks well. The Jack Pot company is very well pleased with the work being done on the property. In sinking this vein it will be very high grade and at other times it will be low and a rough guess at the average value of the ore places it well above the \$20 mark.

An important strike has been made within the last two or three days on the Bogart, one of the properties owned by the People's Mining company, now under lease to Mr. James Casey and others. It appears that Mr. Casey took lease on the north end of the Sheriff claim and was presumably digging on that ground when he concluded, after having opened up a magnificent body of ore, that it would be a wise thing to have a survey and learn exactly where his lines run. This job was hardly completed, before he quit work. He was off Sheriff ground. As soon as he got home he had the operations resumed, and now he is straightening up the work and will be shipping ore to the smelters within the week. The vein has all the characteristics of the Moose of which it is most likely an extension. (Times.)

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who are in the line. Don't think we ought to waste any more time on this subject.

Senator Graham said when the "hearsay" appeared before the committee they had the best of the argument against the regulars.

The two methods were by a vote of 8 to 7 referred to the committee of the whole after which the Senate adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

The afternoon session of the Senate was taken up entirely by the consideration of Senator Hartize's bill to co-act with the system of judges fixing definite sentences and substituting the indeterminate sentences in all cases except capital offenses.

Senators Frazier, Boyd and Feltor discussed the subject and further consideration was postponed until Monday night, when it was made a special order.

The Senate adjourned.

The ordinary preliminaries in the House today were immediately followed by the presentation of a petition from citizens of the city of Denver asking for the construction of a bridge over the Platte river.

Citizens of Pike County petitioned for the building of a bridge over Marion creek.

House bill No. 8, the foreign flag suppression measure, was read with the Senate amendments, and the amendments were adopted.

House bill 40, by Mr. Hollenbeck, providing for the service of summons on corporations by publications, was passed.

House bill 46, by Mr. Crow, amending the public printing act, passed. It eliminates official reports except those of the inspector of coal mines, and the inspector of the state of the latter two officers shall not exceed 100 pages.

House bill 114, by Mr. Morrill, providing for registration of county poor, passed.

House bill 24, by Mr. Macomber, providing for the removal of the Soldiers' home from Montezuma to Fort Collins, passed. The removal is conditional upon the grant of the Fort Lyons reservation and buildings by the general government to the State.

House bill 23, by Mr. Randall, regulating the distribution of water by superintendents and commissioners of irrigation, passed.

House bill 230, by Mr. Humphrey, to eradicate certain infectious diseases of bees, passed.

House bill 472, amending school laws, passed. It provides that sections 11 and 12, granted by Congress for school purposes, be withdrawn from the market, and that whenever the State board shall find the public interests demand that they may be sold, but only at public auction.

The small attendance in the chamber provoked the speaker to order a call of the house to secure, if possible, the presence of enough members to pass the emergency clause. The call was made, but only a few members responded.

A quorum being secured, further proceedings under the emergency clause were dispensed with. House went into committee of the whole on special orders with Mr. Page in the chair.

House bill 250, Mr. Rundle, providing for a national association for the bookkeepers association, recommended for passage.

House bill 257, Mr. Lowell, establishing a board of finance for State institutions to have general management, control and supervision of all financial matters connected with all State institutions, excepting the State university, and purchase of supplies for their maintenance, to be at all times for the construction of new buildings or for repairs etc., to provide all supplies, materials and articles required or any and all said institutions and department of State and prescribing the manner in which the same shall be made and supplied for such institutions.

Mr. DeLong moved to indefinitely postpone. Motion lost.

Mr. Lowell moved to take up the bill section by section. Motion carried.

Mr. Morris moved to amend so as to make the board consist of five instead of three. Amendment lost.

Section 1 was adopted and the committee reported. Report on 230 was adopted.

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McNAMARA GUILTY.

THE JURY WAS OUT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Lyon on Trial—A. W. Van Houten, the Slayer of Dick Newell, is to have a Preliminary Examination—Mrs. Guyer Does Not Get a New Trial.

D. M. McNamara, the Bull hill man who was tried for the hold-up of John Simmons' stage, was found guilty of the charge. The jury came in at 8 o'clock charged in the indictment. The charge was assault with intent to commit robbery and is punishable with from one to 10 years in the penitentiary. The jury was out nearly 24 hours. The trial was a long one and there was much interest in it. It was felt that it was something of a test case in the trial of the strikers. This is the first case in which the defendant was fully recognized by the Bull hill men as their own and for which the money was contributed to pay for the defense. The defendant's attorneys were very much disappointed with the verdict and declared that he felt that he was an innocent man.

Yesterday the trial of the case of the People vs. H. J. Lyon was begun. The charge against Lyon is that he made an assault with intent to kill by use of explosives on the persons of Sam McDonald, Chas. M. Robinson and J. M. Goodhue, the time the Strong mine was blown up. Lyon is being defended by Mr. Patterson and Mr. Cunningham of this city. Mr. Blackmer and Mr. Frank Goudy are prosecuting. The defendant's attorneys objected to the selection of the jury men and moved that 300 names be put into the box and jury lists drawn. They questioned the jury as most of the men were from the eastern part of the county. The court said that the lists are drawn from the tax payers and there are more of them in the eastern part of the county which accounts for the fact that more jurymen are on the panel from that section. The motion was overruled. The work of selecting the jury was begun. Mr. Patterson asked practically the same questions as he did in the McNamara case excepting that he did not question the jurymen as to whether they are members of the A. P. A. At the hour of adjournment the court ordered a new panel subpoenaed as the lists had been exhausted. The case will be continued in the court this morning.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Guyer, argued some days ago, was overruled by the court and she was remanded for sentence.

A night session was held to receive the verdict of the McNamara jury and to hear a motion which Mr. J. K. Goudy wished to make in the case of the People vs. A. W. Van Houten. The attorney moved that the defendant be given a preliminary trial. He is the man who shot Richard Newell, Jr., and he has been confined on an information ever since. Mr. Goudy contended that he is entitled to a preliminary hearing. Mr. Blackmer declined to oppose the motion and asked the court to grant it. He stated that he did not believe that he believed that the law or the information were not sound but that there might be no question as to the record in the case. He felt it to be an important case and he did not desire to allow any loophole. The court made an order directing that the District Attorney arrange to give the defendant a preliminary trial before some judge of peace as soon as possible. It is probable that the attorneys will agree upon next Tuesday. The only result of this will be to put off the trial until next term which will bring it some time in May or June.

Second Division.  
Following was the civil business before Judge Hunt yesterday.  
In the suit of Julia Ault vs. Altman and Wolfe, the injunction was dissolved.  
Finch vs. County Commissioners, evidence introduced and taken under advisement.  
Richardson vs. Dell and Mariott, et al., vs. Secretary, dismissed by the court for want of prosecution.

LIVING PICTURES.

They Were Given, but They Were Not at all Wicked.

These living pictures came and "have went," but "Where it has gone and how it fares Nobody knows and nobody cares." There was a pretty fair audience out last evening at the opera house to see the first "living picture" exhibition. In this much discussed form of entertainment in this city. Most of the people were in the upper part of the house but the lower part had its share. Without doubt every person present was drawn out by a highly laudable reason. They were to see and see great masterpieces reproduced with figures in life. That is the reason that when a series of very tame tableaux put into a large picture frame, were shown that they groaned and declared, "Oh, what a sell. I never saw such a show." That is the reason the bald-headed men drew on their overcoats and stamped their feet and young men with their hands parted in the middle and carrying heavy canes got up and went out with looks of disgust on their faces. The pictures were produced by a specialty entertainment, some of the features of which were very good. Joseph Daly gave some excellent background work and the Blondells gave an amusing sketch. A large picture frame was put on the stage and scenery were thrown back of this and the people who posed for the pictures stood inside the frame. Most of the pictures shown could easily have been given at a church entertainment without exciting comment. If they have been no worse elsewhere the W. C. T. U. people have, strange to say, caused a tempest in a tea pot. Anyone can see, however, how they could be made naughty as well as very attractive. "St. Anthony's Temptation" and the "Artist's Model" were the only pictures shown where the figures were supposed to be nude but it was so palpable that the figures were knit underwear instead of flesh colored tights that it was ridiculous. The pictures were very poor at attempts at copies of the originals.

Second Annual Exhibition.

There will be an exhibition in Denver during the last two weeks in April, under the auspices of the Artists' club, of that city. Arrangements have been made by which space will be afforded a large number of works and all artists and architects in Colorado are invited to send in their work to the club rooms, 1330 Arapahoe street.

**THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER IS THE PUREST AND STRONGEST BAKING POWDER MADE.**  
It has received the highest award at the U. S. Civil official investigation, and at all the Great International Expositions and World's Fairs where ever exhibited in competition with others.  
**It makes the finest, lightest, sweetest, most wholesome bread, cake and pastry.**  
**More economical than any other leavening agent.**  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

entry forms. The exhibition will take place in the large galleries of the Fine Arts building of the University of Denver, and exhibits should be in before April 10, after which time no works will be received. Works in oil, water-color and pastel painting, sculpture, wood-carving, drawing and design for reproduction and architectural drawing and design not before publicly exhibited in Denver and approved by the jury of selection will be accepted for this exhibition. The Artists' club is the only representative art organization in Denver and last year gave its first annual exhibition, which was large and successful. Mr. Henry Reed, who is president of the club, is connected with the faculty of Colorado College, and last summer had charge of the art classes here. The jury has been selected from among the artists most prominent in their profession in Denver, and is as follows: C. Partridge Adams, Henrietta Brownell, C. Chamberlin, J. R. Henderson, W. A. Marceau, Henry Read, A. W. Steele, A. P. Wilmarth, Harvey Young.

See Ayer for details regarding, and gratefully acknowledge. Personal attention. See him if you want the best. Oldest established jeweler in the country.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Bile, Kidney Trouble, etc. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. B. Robinson.

Buckingham's Dye or the whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring and forming brown or black, which when dry will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen.

If a man smiles at you now, seizes your hand and wrings it heartily, asks about the children and how the old woman's influenza is coming on, at him down at a candidate. They are talker than fleas in a yellow dog's hide. If there are any who have not been mentioned in The Gazette it is because they are letting their lights be hid under a bushel. It's a fair field and no favor.

"A crack in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness, and constipation are symptoms of disordered stomach, kidney, liver and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

The Von Bora society of the First Lutheran Church will meet at the residence of Mr. Jacob Rohm, No. 904 South Weber street, this afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. All the ladies of the congregation are requested to be present.

Mrs. Deles Durfee and daughter, accompanied by Miss Hattie Himebaugh, left last evening for a trip to California, and will be absent several weeks.

A. Kepper & Co., a furniture house in Amsterdam, Holland, writes to Patrick Bros. of this city, that they would like to open correspondence with them for the purpose of exchanging business. They learned all about the American firm through The Gazette.

The blue-bird is hailed as a harbinger of spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing. "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

An Old Firm Falls.  
Wilmington, Del., March 5.—George W. Bush & Sons' company, the largest coal dealers in this city, with a branch in Philadelphia, to-day went into the hands of receivers. Judgement had been entered against George W. Bush, and the sheriff has taken charge of the property. The George W. Bush & Sons' company, besides being the largest coal dealers in this city, were also one of the oldest firms. It was established in 1774 by Samuel Bush, who was a West India importer, and the firm has remained in the hands of the Bush family since that time. The assets are largely in excess of the liabilities.

An Earthquake Shock.  
Richmond, Va. March 5.—A Whittell special says: "At 9:55 o'clock to-night a very perceptible earthquake shock was felt here. Houses shook, windows and furniture rattled and unsteady objects shivered perceptibly. The shock lasted about 30 seconds."

Outlaws Escape.  
Perry, O., March 5.—The deputy marshals who were reported to have killed Dooley and his gang announced in a cave, report that the outlaws were given a tip and made good their escape. The vote could have been raised by forcing an extra session by voting to pass the appropriation bill, but the measure is not what the silver men want. The

THE STATE PAPERS.

What They Say About All Sorts of Things.

Now that it seems to be an assured fact that the street railway is to be built, the council will without question insist upon a strict compliance with the provisions of the franchise which provides for the widening and grading of Ruxton avenue. Ruxton avenue will be narrow enough even if it is widened to its full width of 40 feet, and surely inasmuch as the widening and grading of the street is at the town is to recover for the privileges granted, the council should see to it that the contract is complied with to the best possible advantage to the town.—(Maillon Journal.)

Mining Assessments.  
Mr. Teiler must have been misled as to the real desires of our mining people or he would not have introduced the bill for the extension of the suspension of the mining assessment law. No prospector or miner who is really desirous of developing his property is in favor of further suspensions, and the assertion is ventured that those who do favor it are in the main composed of men who mine with their mouths about the street corners and offices of Denver and other large towns.—(Durango Herald.)

Short.  
The Elbert County Tribune reports Mr. George A. Wood, treasurer of that county, short in his accounts to the amount of about \$18,000.—(Kitt Carson Banner.)

Sure to Win.  
Cripple Creek will once a s. r. a. Republican ticket in the fall. In the city election in April. From present indications the ticket is sure to win, as the people are disgusted with past administrations.—(Victor News.)

Lincoln Orators.  
The Telegraph speaks of Henri Waterson as a prospective candidate for Alderman of the Fifth ward. We presume, refers to Hank Watson, but it is all the same—both Lincoln orators. Mr. Watson has a business head on his shoulders, and would make a good Alderman.—(El Paso County Democrat.)

Barely Appreciated.  
Our people should set down on Barela's attempt to secure bounty through a so-called donation to drought sufferers in Las Animas county. If he can't pay his political debts in any other manner, they had better remain unpaid than to be given to the county and attempt a barefaced imposition by securing funds under the guise of charity.—(Tri-State Chronicle.)

Ellis's Salary.  
The Legislature proposes to adopt a horizontal scale of reduction of the wages of its college professors and pay them on a sliding scale. This is the motive leading to considerable agitation. As a matter of fact the \$5,000 and house rent and expenses received by the president of the Agricultural college goes some large sum compared with President Baker's \$300 and house rent, but the former has a five year contract with the trustees of the college and we would like to know what the State Senators think they can do in the premises. Can they annual contracts made by boards of complete control of institutions? It occurs to us that the Legislature is undertaking to do altogether too much legislating. Although, of course, efforts at economy are not to be discouraged.—(Spencer Camera.)

Retaliation.  
In view of the action of France in regard to importations of American beef and cattle our government ought to prohibit the importation of French wines. There sure is as much risk to the health of consumers of French wines as there is to the health of persons who eat American beef. If there were any courage in the administration when it comes to dealing with foreign affairs some such course as this would be pursued. But Mr. Cleveland is as brave as a lion when it comes to attacking the welfare and prosperity of the American people, is as gentle as any smoking dove when he deals with matters affecting the interests of one of the great European powers, especially England.—(Denver Republican.)

Don't Want It.  
Some of the State papers have indulged in criticism of Senators Teiler and Wolcott and other silver men because they did not force the vote on the Jones bill. The vote could have been raised by forcing an extra session by voting to pass the appropriation bill, but the measure is not what the silver men want. The

Jones bill does not provide for the free and unlimited exchange of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and that is what the silver men men do want.—(Saguache Crescent.)

Pueblo Amelities.  
J. R. Gordon, who is grossly misrepresenting this city in the State Senate, has proved not only to be an enemy of Pueblo but a prevaricator as well. In his tissue of falsehoods that he unloosed upon the Senate last Monday among other things he said, was that on the first of October last the city of Pueblo had \$400,000 of outstanding warrants. He knew that those figures were false, or the man who wrote his speech grossly imposed upon him.—(Sunday Optimist.)

The Summer School.  
Prof. G. C. Turnbull, principal of the Colorado Springs High school, will be present at the coming educational meeting to be held here on March 23 to tell the teachers and others about the summer school, to be held in the Springs the coming summer.—(Monument Messenger.)

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, cures skin diseases, pimples, etc., and cleanses the blood. 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Yachting Review at Cannes.  
Cannes, March 5.—To-day's programme was devoted to a review of all of the sailing yachts which have assembled at this resort. The nautical parade was a brilliant affair, and included a large number of pleasure craft. Many of the yacht owners entertained parties of guests on board their boats. Chief among these entertainers were Mr. Orger Golet, Mr. Richard Winslow and Mr. Lord of New York. In the evening there was a grand banquet at the Cercle Nautique.

The Rebellion in Cuba.  
Havana, March 5.—The rebel leaders Gomez, Marti and Collazo are still at Monte Cristo. A detachment of volunteer guards recently overtook the only band of revolutionaries remaining in the province of Santa Clara. The rebels divided their force into two parties, one led by the bandit Matanzas, and the other by Arango Rodriguez. After a sharp engagement the rebels were dispersed and were being pursued by the troops.

The Governor of Santiago reports from Cobre that a party of troops overtook and dispersed a band of rebels under command of Matamoros, and pursued them some distance, taking some prisoners.

CONSUMPTION  
SO PROMINENT  
EYES  
A NIGHT  
I WAS SAVED BY  
RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS  
THE WORLD'S FAIR  
THE U. S. CIVIL REPORTS  
Superior to all others.

**Castings:**  
**WIRE AND IRON FENCES**  
And a general line of plain and ornamental Iron Work.  
Machine, Boiler and General Repair Works.  
Boiling, Shaffing, Hangers, Boilers, Engines.  
**HASSELL-TALCOTT CO.**  
18-22 N. 10th St. CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Chauncey Callaway, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1893, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1893, in book 112, at page 32, of the record of said county, convey to Kirk H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered seventeen (17) and nineteen (19), in block numbered three (3), lots numbered two (2), seven (7), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), in block numbered five (5), lots numbered seven (7), eight (8), ten (10) and eleven (11), in block numbered six (6), all in Pike's Peak addition to the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of \$2.50 and nine for the sum of \$10 each, payable to the order of David Heron respectively on June 1 and Dec. 1 in each of the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, and

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of \$10 due Dec. 1, 1894, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid, and the

Whereas, Kirk H. Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and

Whereas, The holder of the said note of \$10 due Dec. 1, 1894, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate, (excepting lot numbered five (5), in block numbered five (5), in Pike's Peak addition to the City of Colorado Springs, which has been released, with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Chauncey Callaway his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 19th day of February, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,  
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust.

First insertion Feb. 21, 1895.  
Last insertion March 21, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Rezin B. Maxwell, by his certain deed of trust, dated May 15th, 1893, recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, in book 110, at page 43, conveyed to Kirk H. Field, trustee, the following described real estate, situated, lying and being in the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Southwest quarter, southwest quarter section two (sw. sw. 2) southeast quarter section three (se. se. 3) northeast quarter section three (ne. ne. 3) and northwest quarter section ten (nw. nw. 10) and northwest quarter section eleven (nw. nw. 11), all in township thirteen (13), range seventy-one (71), of the sixth (6th) principal meridian. In trust, to secure the payment of one promissory note or bond therein described, together with the interest thereon as provided for in said note and deed of trust, and whereas, said Rezin B. Maxwell has made default in the payment of said note, and whereas, said note has become due and payable; and whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that if the said Kirk H. Field, trustee, shall become said successor in trust, he shall then act as such successor in trust, and the then acting clerk of El Paso county, State of Colorado, shall thereupon become his successor to the title to said property, and the same become vested in him in trust for the purposes and objects of said deed of trust, with all the powers, duties and obligations thereof; and whereas, the said Kirk H. Field, trustee, has removed from said county and State and has refused to act in this behalf; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by said deed of trust, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, I, the undersigned now acting clerk of El Paso county, State of Colorado, as trustee, do hereby give notice that I will, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, proceed to sell the property hereinbefore described, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, State of Colorado, to satisfy said debt and interest and the costs of executing this trust.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,  
County Clerk, El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

A. J. SMITH, Attorney.  
First publication Jan. 24, 1895.  
Last publication Feb. 21, 1895.

February 23, at 10 a. m., the above sale was at the place above mentioned, to-wit: the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, duly adjourned and continued

to March 11, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take place at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo.  
P. V. HOWBERT,  
Successor in Trust.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Springs Gas and Electric Company, for the election of directors, and to consider and determine whether additional first mortgage bonds of the company to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) shall be certified by the Trustee and sold to pay debts and make improvements in the electric plant of the company, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.  
J. P. HUMPHREY,  
Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Stewart Armstrong, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 28, convey to Kirk H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered two (2) in block numbered three (3), to-wit: to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of \$2.50 and nine for the sum of \$10 each, payable to the order of the Colorado Loan and Mortgage Company, respectively on Sept. 1, 1890, and on March 1, 1891, September 1, and on each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 and on March 1, 1895, and

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of three of said notes of \$7.50 each due respectively on March 1 and September 1, 1894, and which have not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but are still due and unpaid, and

Whereas, Kirk H. Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and

Whereas, The holder of the said three notes of \$7.50 each has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate, (excepting lot numbered five (5), in block numbered five (5), in Pike's Peak addition to the City of Colorado Springs, which has been released, with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Stewart Armstrong, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 6th day of March, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,  
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust.

First publication March 7, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah A. Breath, deceased.  
The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with annexed of the estate of Sarah A. Breath, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, on said day of March, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 26th day of January, A. D. 1895.

WILLIAM STRIDBY,  
Administrator with the Will Annexed.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Silver State M. & M. Co. for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, on Monday, the first day of April, A. D. 1895, at 3 o'clock p. m. Books for transfer of stock will be closed for said meeting and all accounts of said company closed until final adjournment of said meeting.  
P. H. ALLISON,  
Secretary.

First publication March 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting, which should have been held Oct. 28, 1894, of the Hassell-Talcott Foundry and Iron Co., will be held Thursday, April 4, 1895, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the office of the company, for the election of officers and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.  
WM. W. HASSELL, President.